BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, FEB. 7, 1865 NO. 77

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason.

The joint select committee to which was referred a communication from the Secretary of War, in regard to altering the guage of the Piedmont road, reported a bill in favor of the alteration.

Mr. Patterson moved to suspend the rule and put the bill upon its several readings. After discussion, by Messrs. Courts and others in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Arendell and others in opposition, the motion to suspend was agreed to—Yeas 31, nays 11.

Mr. Hall offered an amendment providing that the Legislature should have power, at the end of the war, to revoke the permission given to widen the road, and that the Company should be compelled to restore the present guage, if required to do so. Adopted—yeas 28, nays 14.

The bill then passed its second and third readings.

A bill to extend the time for perfecting titles to lands heretofore entered, passed its several readings.

Mr. Patton introduced a bill for the relief of such persons as have suffered, or are likely to suffer, from the burning of the records in the Court house in Buncombe county. Passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Hall the bill to re-assign the rooms in the Capitol was taken up, and a communication from the Treasurer was read.

A substitute for the original bill was adopted, providing that the Treasurer and Comptroller should exchange rooms.

The original bill, assigning the Comptroller's office to the Treasurer, and giving the room now devoted to the Geological cabinet to the Comptroller, was offered as an amendment to the substitute, and was adopted, and the bill so amended passed its third reading.

The committee on Corporations reported the bill to incorporate the Haw River Toll-bridge company, with an amendment, and recommended its passage. Rule suspended, and the bill passed its several readings.

A bill to incorporate the Big Falls Toll-bridge company passed its several readings.

A resolution in favor of the Doorkeepers passed its several readings.

A resolution in favor of Messrs. Pool, Hall, Carter and Person, late commissioners to Richmond, passed its third reading.

A bill concerning Wardens of the poor in Surry county passed its third reading.

A bill increasing salaries and fees passed its several readings.

A resolution in favor of the Old Dominion Trading company. Passed.

The Senate adjourned to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Feb 6, 1865.

Mr Blair introduced a resolution proposing that a message be sent to the Senate asking the concurrence of that body in a removal of the seal of secresy from late proceedings of the Legislature—the report of the Commissioners sent to Richmond, etc. This resolution was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr Dargan introduced a resolution in favor of the Doorkeepers, and a resolution to defray the expenses of the Commissioners to Richmond, which passed their several readings, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr Gaskins, a resolution of thanks to Col. J. N. Whitford. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr Cowles, a resolution concerning slaves employed in constructing fortifications at Wilmington, N. C. [Provides that steps be taken by the Governor, to secure their speedy return to their owners.] Adopted.

Mr Carter, a resolution to rescind the joint order for adjournment, with a view to fixing the last Wednesday in March next as the time for reassembling. Laid on the table, on motion of Mr Dargan—yeas 54, nays 35.

Leave of absence was granted Mr McLean for the rest of the session.

Mr Waugh introduced a bill to authorize the County Court of Surry county to elect Wardens of the Poor and for other purposes. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr Carter, [by leave] a resolution to rescind so much of the joint order for adjournment as fixes Tuesday the 7th inst., as the time of adjournment. Not agreed to, yeas 28, nays 53.

The House proceeded to consider the unfinished business, viz: a bill to amend an act, entitled an act to promote the efficiency of the Home Guard organization, on its 2d reading. After the adoption of sundry amendments the bill passed its 2d and 3d readings.

Mr Person, by leave, introduced the following resolution, the special order having been postponed for the space of five minutes.

"WHEREAS, Authentic intelligence has been received from Richmond, that our Commissioners, Messrs. Stephens, Campbell and Hunter, have returned from Fortress Monroe, after having held a conference with Messrs. Lincoln and Seward; and, *whereas*, it appears that the only terms of peace which have been offered by our enemies, are that the States and people of this Confederacy shall make an unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and, *whereas*, this offer was accompanied by an announcement that the question of slavery had already been disposed of by amendments to the Constitution just passed in the Federal Congress, by which slavery has been abolished, therefore,

Resolved, That the acceptance of such offer is tantamount to subjugation, that these terms are incompatible with the dignity, honor and safety of our people, and that there is left but one alternative to us—and that is to maintain our conflict with the invader until our independence is secured, and that all the energies of Government and people ought to be put in force in order to make our defence successful.

Mr Henry deprecated hasty action, and desired first to be assured of the authenticity of the telegraphic information on which the resolutions were predicated.

Mr Phillips was opposed to precipitate action. He preferred awaiting the official report of the Commissioners. A majority had refused to lengthen the session, and yet the gentleman from New Hanover would have the House act hastily on important questions. He saw no necessity for North Carolina again to define her political *status*.—This, if circumstances should render it necessary, could be done with due deliberation when the Legislature is again assembled.

Mr Grissom moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations.

The speaker here announced that the five minutes had expired.

Mr Headen moved a still further postponement of the special order which was not agreed to.

The House proceeded to consider the bill in regard to contracts made with reference to depreciated currency, and pending its consideration took a recess until 3½ o'clock P. M.

SENATE.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK.

The Senate took up the bill to authorize the Governor to send State troops beyond the limits of the State, Mr. Dick being entitled to the floor, who spoke at some length in opposition to the bill, and was followed by Mr. Hall, who concluded by offering an amendment, as a substitute, providing that the Military Committee be instructed to report a bill to organize and consolidate all State troops—take commissions from all Home Guard and Militia officers—put them all in camp and authorize the Governor, at his pleasure to send them beyond the limits of the State; also to authorize the Governor to tender to the President twenty thousand able bodied negroes to be drilled and disciplined as soldiers.

Mr. Ellis raised a point of order, and the resolutions were decided to be out of order, and Mr. Hall withdrew them.

Mr. Warren moved to amend the bill by striking out "thirty" and inserting "twenty" days as the length of time for keeping such troops out of the State. Not agreed to.—Yeas 19, Nays 23.

Mr. Pool moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill. Not agreed to.—Yeas 25, Nays 17.

Mr. Arendell moved to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to.—Yeas 17, Nays 25.

Mr. Arendell then moved to postpone to the 3d Thursday in May.—Not agreed to.—Yeas 17, nays 25.

Mr. Bogle moved to adjourn to 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. Not agreed to.—Yeas 14, Nays 28.

[Various other motions to amend, to adjourn, &c., were made and voted down, but the reporter did not think his readers would thank him to publish the tedious record.]

The question was finally postponed to the 3rd Thursday in May, and the Senate took a recess till 7½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1865.

The bill concerning contracts made with reference to a depreciated currency, after further discussion passed its third reading. Yeas 56, Nays 23.

The following engrossed bills and resolutions from the Senate passed their several readings under a suspension of the rules, viz: a resolution in favor of the Clerks and Doorkeepers, a bill for the relief of persons who may suffer from the burning of the Court House and records of Buncombe county, a resolution in favor of Drury King, a resolution in favor of the principal clerks of the two Houses, a resolution in favor of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, a bill to amend the charter of the Piedmont Railroad Company, a bill to amend the act entitled "Revenue," a bill to increase the penalty for failure to work on public roads, and a bill for the benefit of persons who have entered vacant lands.

An engrossed resolution in favor of Surgeons composing the Home Guard Medical Examining Boards, was rejected on third reading.

A bill to amend the Revenue Act, a bill to increase the powers of the Commissioners of the town of Newton, and a bill authorizing a levy (by counties) of a tax in kind for the support of soldiers families were laid on the table.

Pending the reading of the foregoing bills from the Senate, Mr. Cowles moved that the bill introduced by Mr. Smith of Johnston, to submit the question of "Convention" or "no Convention" to the people, be taken from the hands of the Committee, to which it had been referred, and put on its 2nd reading, as he wished to record his vote in its favor. This motion was ruled out of order.

The House adjourned until seven o'clock to-morrow.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

AS WE EXPECTED.—We gave information some weeks ago that the Danville and Richmond road had volunteered to carry boxes, &c., to soldiers free of charge, and at the same time we intimated that we did not think it would be safe to entrust anything to this gratuitous transportation. We know that two trunks, thus sent free of charge, containing provisions for soldiers, were detained some time in Danville. They were then forwarded, but when they reached their destination, the locks had been forced, and everything of value taken out. So much for *gratuitous* transpotation.

The Clerks of the two Houses were quite busy yesterday issuing private bills for the members, and the Speakers were likewise busy in ratifying said bills. Mileage and *per diem* were the principal items of these bills. Indeed, they had a wonderful sameness except in the item of mileage.

PROVISIONS DECLINING.—The Fayetteville *Telegraph* of Saturday, says:

As will be seen by reference to our markets, provisions are still on the decline. Nice pork sold yesterday at $4; bacon $6; flour $330; peas, corn and rye, $30 each. There is something at work that seems likely to bring down prices to a living standard. We hope the fall may be permanent. It will prove a blessing indeed to mechanics and others who work for stated salaries or wages, and bring a cheerful smile to the poor of every class, who have been so long struggling with hunger and want.

AMONG THE STARS.—We congratulate the editor of the *Conservative* upon the facility with which he puts away the "dull cares of earth" and soars to *cerulean* regions. He is at home amid the stars. We envy him. He roams the heavens, while we are only LOCAL. He weighs the planets and measures them, while we are confined to things "of the earth, earthy." But, one thing astonishes us: he has nothing to say of the moon—of Luna—"the silvery queen of night." He is evidently not moon-struck, but star-struck. Listen to him:

The starry heavens are now peculiarly beautiful. A few nights ago the moon passed by Venus, the evening star. In a night or two it will be neighbor to Orion, and Pleiades near whom is Mars, of a bloody hue, "now in the ascendant." Venus is the most brilliant of all the stars. Its diameter is about 7,800 miles and its volume about 1-25 less than that of the earth. Clouds are discovered in the atmosphere, showing water on the planets, while shadows of mountains are plainly seen. It has phases like the moon.

Mars is now near the "Seven Stars," and is distinguished by its fiery appearance. Its diameter is about 4,000 miles, or rather more than one half of the diameter of the earth. Continents and seas are seen on its surface and indications of snow at the poles. Its ruddy color is attributable, to the orche tinge of the general soil of the planet. Venus is 69,000,000 miles, from the sun. Mars 145,000,000, while the earth is 95,000,000. Venus revolves around the sun in 7½ months. Mars in 1½ years.

The Pleiades or Seven Stars to most eyes are only six in number, though some can see the seventh. The telescope shows fifty or sixty in the group. It is thought that all the starry bodies in the heavens revolve around one of the cluster as a centre.

The "belt" of Orion or "Ell and Yard" towards the Northwest points to the Pleiades, towards the Southeast points to Sirius, or the Dog-Star, the largest fixed star. It is distant from the earth more than twenty millions of millions of miles, so far that a cannon ball, which moves nineteen miles a minute would be two millions of years in passing from one to the other.—Light, which travels about twelve millions of miles a minute, would be three years and eighty-two days in traversing from Sirius to the earth. The sun removed from us as far as Sirius, would appear one half as large. There are many other beautiful stars now illuminating the heavens in the early part of the night which our readers will do well to observe, especially at this time, when the scenes of earth are so dreadful to behold.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

A NEW PORT FOR BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—The New York *Times* publishes the following:

Now that Wilmington is closed, the vast interests engaged in blockade running will doubtless seek a new point on the coast where they may still continue their traffic to a limited extent. In this connection, the following letter from our Consul-General at Havana, to Collector Draper, of this city, is interesting:

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL,
HAVANA, Jan. 9, 1865.

Simeon Draper, Esq., Collector of the Port of New York:

SIR:—The steamer "Coquette" sailed from this port on Thursday last, the 5th inst. From information communicated to me yesterday, I believe she has gone to one of the Keys called "Cayo de Sal," about fifty miles northwest of Cordenas, to be fitted up as a piratical cruiser. It will be well to warn masters of vessels sailing from your ports to be on their guard against her.

She is about 225 feet long, has two smoke stacks, lays low in the water, and is painted a light color—almost white.

The secessionists here are making efforts to stake out the harbor of St. Marks, on the western coast of Florida, as a new coast for blockade runners, so that they may enter with steamers in the night time.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. T. MINER,
U. S. Cons. Gen. at Havana.

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business: and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE.

46 x 56 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—swithout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 16.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
Jan 13 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

Bank Stock For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to
Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec. 30-d&w6t

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE MR. J. F. HUTCHINS as a candidate for re-election as County Trustee, at the approaching February Term of Wake County Court. Feb 3-dtd

SCHOOL FOR SMALL CHILDREN.

MRS. E. R. McGOWAN HAS OPENED A SCHOOL for the instruction of small children, male and female, at her own residence. Price $50 for a session of five months. Feb 3-3t

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 3-tf

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE CAPT. L. E. RIGGAN as a candidate for the office of County Trustee, at the next February Term for Wake County Court. If elected he pledges himself to to a faithful discharge of his duties. (Jan 27-d&tawd4th)

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE JOHN W. MITCHELL a candidate for Superior Court Clerk of Granville County at the ensuing election in August next. Feb 3-d3w8th

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 30 RALEIGH, N. C.

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Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

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In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.
J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

FOR THE PERIOD FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE Schedule of Prices to govern the Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, having arrived, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of the few changes shown below. The illness of Mr Mordecai, depriving us of his services, we have called in Mr W H Jones of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on the present occasion

Apples, dried,	good, peeled, per bush 28 lbs	$5 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 28 lbs	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3 00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	7 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	1 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	50
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	8 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	33 75
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
Hides,	" "	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head.	800 00
House rent	per room per month	20 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2 240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	10 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	2d class, per head	800 00
do	3d class, per head	500 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1000 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	800 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	8 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	2 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 52
do	gross	1 40
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	50 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 36 yard wide, 4¼ yards to pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per buse of 50 lbs,	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	35 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 32 lbs,	75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	6 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd. per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	8 00
do	No 1,	3 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 68 lbs	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	1 52
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	35
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	7 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	10 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	26 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	13 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	2 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	20 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	45 00
Hire of horse, per day	2 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressmen should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed,

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments"

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 6th day of February next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disaprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.

W H JONES, Umpire.
Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864-d3t

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	1	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	3	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	32
APRL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16						12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	45 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	60 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Col WM J CLARKE, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquartes on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj W W PIERCE Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Union Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Capt J W HINSDALE, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R G GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay up.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, FEB. 7, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

Yesterday was a "gloomy day:" the atmosphere was colder than for the two days previous, the sun shone but dimly, and aged prognosticators told us snow was at hand. All this was rather chilling, but the freezing point was only reached when the morning dispatches announced to the community that the peace commissioners had returned from Fortress Monroe without having accomplished anything. Gold went up and peace stock went down rapidly. As we predicted, in our article of yesterday, neither Mr Davis or Mr. Lincoln show the slightest disposition to yield: Mr. Davis demands independence for the Confederate States, while Mr. Lincoln demands obedience to the laws of the United States by the people of the seceded States, giving us to understand at the same time that slavery has already been disposed of. And so it stands, and as these rulers cannot make peace the war must go on, and if any one can see how it is to terminate, short of subjugation, we should be obliged for information on the subject. We can see no light ahead, no ray of hope, no prospect of peace but in subjugation, unless the States acting through their constituted authorities and in their sovereign capacity, interfere to bring about a settlement.

We think it evident, from the hope and buoyancy caused throughout the Confederacy by the visits of Blair and Singleton to Richmond, and the appointment of commissioners by the Confederate authorities to proceed to Washington, that the people and rulers of the Confederacy would have accepted reconstruction under the Constitution as it is, but the assertion that slavery has already been disposed of and the demand that we reconstruct and emancipate, alters the case materially: and now the question comes up as a choice between a reunion without slavery, and an indefinite war with all the odds of physical force and power, as well as the moral sympathies of every power on the globe, against us.—The Federal authorities propose to give us equality in the Union, without slavery, while our own rulers propose to emancipate the slaves and then arm them to help us fight for independence. Cannot the States take hold of this matter and get something better than either? We certainly think it worthy of a trial.

Of course Lincoln and Seward are posted, and this demand don't look as though they feared foreign complications, foreign wars or recognition, or at all doubted their ability to put in the field as many men as they want: And unless a settlement can now be had by compromise, the North will wage this war four years longer, unless we should sooner be subjugated, or get Providential deliverance from some unforeseen quarter.

But what gloom this news will carry to every hearthstone in the land! No peace yet. More of war, blood, carnage, want and suffering! And the end hid from the view. And the men in the trenches, whose hopes had been raised so high as evinced by their demonstrations of joy as the commissioners passed through the lines, how sadly they will receive the news that there is to be no peace yet. Gold will go up rapidly, and slave property will go down.—No earthly power can help these things. And the poor will suffer and starve by the score, and yet the war must go on to please Mr. Davis and Mr. Lincoln: the people of this great country can do nothing—all is in their hands. God help us.

"What have you peace men to say now?" was pompously propounded to us by a half dozen bomb-proof secessionist yesterday, after the morning dispatches had been posted. We make this answer to all: We want all men, old and young, who are in favor of an indefinite protraction of the war under any circumstances, to go at once to the trenches. We are for an immediate peace by negotiation, and we are satisfied that if the whole matter could be transferred from the hands of the rulers to those of the people, we should have it. If the negro is to be freed any way it matters very little to us whether it be done at Washington or Richmond; and we take it such will be the reasoning of our people, slaveholders and non-slaveholders. But we all know that the Federal Congress cannot free the slaves in the States by an amendment to the Constitution until three fourths of the States agree to said Constitutional amendment; and if the slave States were now in the Union that could never be done until they repudiated the institution and approved the said amendment.

We expect to hear a good deal now about "fighting it out," and as it is the duty of every man who advocates such a policy to make good his professions by works, we hope a recruiting office will be opened in this city at once. A number of gentlemen beyond the requirements of the Conscript act will want to go and such a rendezvous will be an accommodation to them. Hostilities have commenced again around Petersburg, and Sherman is advancing, and men, good fighting men, are badly needed. It will be a poor argument for those who are in favor of "fighting it out" to say that their services are worth more at home; no one will believe them.

We are satisfied, however, that if the commissioners be allowed to publish a detailed report, it will differ materially from the press dispatch received yesterday; and if it turn out after all that the Federal Government should propose reconstruction on a basis that will leave slavery as it was before the war commenced, to be controled by the States, no earthly power can keep the original secessionist from accepting it. They will have it or secede again, for it is more for the negro than independence that many of them are now contending.

Our voice shall still be for an honorable peace.

Legislative Summary.

In the Senate a bill was passed to authorise the widening of the guage of the Piedmont road. A bill was passed giving the Treasurer the room of the Comptroller in addition to the one now occupied by him—the Comptroller to occupy the room now known as the Geological Cabinet.—The bill to authorise the Governor to send State troops beyond the limits of the State elicited considerable discussion, and the further consideration of it was at last postponed to the third Thursday in May next

In the House no business of public importance was transacted. Both Houses are to adjourn this morning to the third Monday in May.

Mr. Person, of New Hanover, offered a series of resolutions in the House of Commons, yesterday, calling upon the people of North Carolina again to swear allegiance to the cause and to renew their vows to prosecute the war—that we must fight until our independence should be acknowledged, &c. Were we not right in suggesting that the commissioners were sent to Richmond to propitiate Mr. Davis, and not to make peace with Mr. Lincoln? Mr. Person was one of the commissioners. Would it not be well to have every citizen of North Carolina take the oath every morning before breakfast?

The "Examiner" of Wednesday says: "It was generally stated yesterday that Mr. Trenholm was endeavoring to make an arrangement to pay to the soldiers three months pay in gold. Certainly no more deserving disposition could be made of any surplus of specie in the Treasury; and no better way be devised to put gold on the market than through this channel. It would have the double advantage of giving a deserved reward to the soldier, and affecting the gold market to the general advantage of the community."

This is but trifling with the battle-scared veterans who have endured so much for love of country. There is no probability of their ever getting three cents in gold from Mr. Trenholm, and the *Examiner* knows it. Why don't he pay that noble army around Richmond the four millions dollars due it in currency? Three months pay in gold! Contemptible.

We think a battle is imminent at Petersburg. Grant has recently been to Fort Fisher, and has no doubt a matured plan to move against Petersburg and Richmond at the same time that Sherman does on Charleston. And Wilmington will in all probability be attacked at the same time. There was considerable activity around Petersburg on Sunday and the enemy seem to have gained some advantage. Sherman is said to be approaching the S. C. Railroad, and the forts below Wilmington were being shelled on Friday. We shall no doubt have stirring news during the present week.

We received a letter through the Raleigh post office yesterday, not sealed, requesting us to send the *Weekly Progress* for six months to a lady at Thomasville, N C., for the "money enclosed. There was no money in the letter, but as it was not sealed it might have *dropped* out on the way. We shall send the paper to the lady but we should like to know where that ten dollar Confederate note went to. Only for curiosity, for it is worth barely twenty-five cents.

GEN. HOOD.—An Augusta paper of last Wednesday says t

Gen. Hood arrived in our city yesterday, and last night, in response to the calls of a large assemblage of citizens, he made a short, pungent, pithy speech, full of that patriotic fire which he has displayed on so many fields. The speech was eloquent and impressive, combining the cannon-shot and sabre-stroke, and elicited the hearty applause of the crowd. The battle-scarred hero was hopeful and confident.

We notice from a Columbia paper that Gen. Hood arrived in that city on Friday.

LOSS OF A BLOCKADE STEAMER.—The Charleston *Mercury* of the 4th says:

The steamer *Rattlesnake*, from Nassau, while making for this harbor, on Thursday night, was run ashore on Long Island. She was abandoned by her crew, and was, we are informed, set fire to and destroyed. She was a similar ship to the *Tallahassee*. The Yankee gunboats were firing at her yesterday about 10 o'clock.

WAR NEWS.

YANKEES ON THE CHOWAN.

We find the following letter in the *Confederate* of yesterday:

HERTFORD, Co., N. C., Feb. 1, 1865.

Mr. Editor:—Some days since, a Yankee force landed at Colerain, Bertie co., and made a raid into Hertford co., nearly as far as St. Johns. On the way, they stole or destroyed as they chose. We hear of damage to Dr. A. Askew, but to what extent rumor varies. They captured two of Capt. T. J. Beamon's (cavalry) men who were taken off on gunboats. Our forces took two straggling Yankees that Capt. Beamon has endeavored to exchange for his men.

Buffaloes are becoming troublesome. Several nights since, they visited the house of Jesse Darden, took from him $1,000 in money, his brandy, fire-arms and other articles. They came to the house of A. W. Darden, at Elm Grove, robbed him of various articles, but becoming alarmed, made off without accomplishing what they probably designed. Since then, they broke into the house of the widow of James Jordan, deceased, near Winton, took off nearly everything of value, beat Mrs. Jordan until she escaped and found refuge in the house of a free negro. On Sunday night last, (29th Jan.) they came to the plantation of James W. Hill, near Murfreesboro and stole wheat, bacon, brandy, &c. But we hope that the presence of a detachment of the 2d N. C. Cavalry will put a stop to these marauders, as well as check the Yankees, and enable good people to lie down in quiet, at least, for a while.

Our rivers, creeks and mill streams are greatly out of their banks, owing to recent heavy rains; and we hear of heavy disasters.

Rumors of peace are rejoicing our hearts throughout all this lower country.

WILMINGTON.

The *Journal* of Saturday says:

Some heavy firing was heard here yesterday afternoon, and various surmises were indulged as to whence the reports proceeded.

On enquiry we learn that they proceeded from two gunboats shelling Fort Anderson. We further learn that no damage was done to the Fort and that no casualties occurred among our men. Some reports say that one Monitor took part, but of this we have no certain information. The shelling took place about four o'clock. We think some thirty to forty very heavy reports were heard jarring the windows in town very perceptibly. We have heard of no other movements below.

P. S. We have since heard that there were six of our men wounded, two of them seriously. There were two monitors in the river, but neither came near enough to participate. The fort replied and put a shot through one of the gunboats, compelling her to haul off.

SHERMAN.

The *Mercury* of the 4th says:

Our news of yesterday's movements was limited. The only news we received was from a despatch from Adams' Run, reporting all quiet. Another dispatch from Salkehatchie, February 3d, says: Our scouts who went out this morning have returned. They report from their own observation and the intelligence gathered from citizens that there is only one division of the enemy remaining at Pocotalligo. It is composed solely of Fosters troops. One brigade is encamped on the road to Salkehatchie Bridge.—One on the road parallel to the river road, and one on the McPhersonville road. They are very near Pocotaligo and in easy supporting distance of each other. But very few troops are at Pocotaligo, and they are fortifying. No dispatches were received from Broxton's Bridge up to a late hour last night.

An Augusta paper of Friday says:

No Charleston papers were received last night, the train being delayed by an accident on the road.

It is currently rumored here that Sherman was twenty miles from Midway, and was advancing on that place in force.

Midway is the second station on the South Carolina railroad this side of Branchville. It is ten miles from that place and sixty-eight miles from Augusta—being about half way between Charleston and this city.

THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

We suppose the following letter to the *Appeal* gives a fair status as to the condition of the army of Tennessee, late under the command of Hood:

TUPELO, Miss., Jan. 18, 1865.

Editors Appeal: After having been on the road for twelve days, I am at Tupelo, the point to which Gen. Beauregard retreated some thirty months ago, when he left Corinth in the face of Halleck and his grand army. The water at this place is much better than at Corinth, and for this reason, aside from others unnecessary to mention, it is more politic to winter here than at Corinth.

The condition of the army is not so good as it might be. The heavy campaign through which they have just passed have worn down the men, and they need rest and re-organization. Many of them, when they came out of Tennessee, were barefooted, and, from marching over the macadamised roads in that State, their feet were put in a very bad condition. However, by rest and shoes, which will soon be procured, this will be remedied.

The panic when our lines were broken around Nashville, extended to the entire army. Even the veterans of the immortal Forrest were more or less affected by it, so it is stated. General Jackson, more familiarly termed "Red Jackson," the cavalry general, with his command, behaved very gallantly, and it is said were less affected by the rout than any other troops. Our loss in artillery and small arms is quite serious. This campaign into Tennessee is universally regretted. It turned out not only to be a fruitless campaign, but very disastrous. But we should be thankful that Gen. Hood got out of Tennessee with what troops that recrossed the river.—Had the Federals followed our army to the Tennessee river, the loss might have been much more serious. After our defeat and rout at Nashville our troops were in disorder, though it is probable the Yankees did not know it until it was too late to profit by it as much as they might have done. They pursued only in force to Columbia.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE—OUR COMMISIONERS PASSING THE LINES OF THE TWO ARMIES.

The *Express* of last Wednesday gives the following interesting account of the ceremonies and incidents connected with the departure of our commissioners for Washington:

Vice President A. H. Stephens, Hon. Robert M. T. Hunter and Judge John A. Campbell, Commissioners, who have been tarrying in this city for two or three days, awaiting an opportunity to enter the enemy's lines, left yesterday on their appointed mission to Washington.—During the day a flag of truce was received from Gen. Grant, announcing that the Commissioners would be received at 5 o'clock, p. m. Accordingly at that hour, accompanied by several prominent citizens, these gentlemen left the city, and proceeding out on the Baxter Road, entered the enemy's lines in front of Wise's brigade, of General Bushrod Johnson's division. They were preceded by Capt. O'Brien, of the Exchange Bureau, who bore the flag of truce, and were met mid-way between the opposing picket lines by several Federal officers, among whom were Col. Hancock of Gen. Grant's staff. The bearing of these officers was extremely courteous, and their reception of our Commissioners graceful and becoming. They were in excellent good humor, and seemed alive to the importance of the occasion.

At twenty minutes to six o'clock, after a short interview between the respective parties, our flag returned, and, under the escort of the Federal officers, the Commissioners were conducted down the Baxter road to a special train awaiting them inside the enemy's lines. It was announced to them that they would be entertained at General Grant's headquarters last night, and that this morning a steamer would be in readiness to convey them to Washington. A special request that Mr. Stephens' servant should be permitted to accompany him was readily acquiesced in, and the negro marched in attendance upon his master. This step was rendered necessary in consequence of the delicate condition of Mr. Stephens' health, a constant attendant being required, under the circumstances, for his comfort. A detail of ten men was made, on the part of the enemy, to receive and take charge of the baggage belonging to the Commissioners.

Lieut. Col. Hatch, Assistant Commissioner of Exchange, accompanied the commission as Secretary.

The scene on the lines during the passage of our commissioners, was one of lively interest.—As far as the eye could reach to the right or the left, the breastworks were dark with men, while in front the Yankees crowded on their works, apparently eager to witness the event. Large groups were visible here and there in the hazy distance, viewing the scene through their glasses, and evidently discussing the merits and the prospects of the commission. The Baxter road, as far as visible, was lined with blue forms, and their front line of works seemed alive with human beings. There was no cheering or other exhibition of feeling on either side, no bawling across the lines, no rude jesting, no display of any kind, but perfect order was observed, and a deep quiet becoming the occasion reigned throughout the hostile assemblages. It was an impressive scene. How could it be otherwise, when the bearers of the olive branch were passing between the gathered thousands of combatants engaged in mortal strife?

A number of ladies were present on the ground, some in front of the works, some on top, and many walking and riding in the field to the rear. Their presence added increased interest to the occasion, and indicated that they were not idle spectators of the scene.

During a visit of Col. Hatch and some friends to the lines earlier in the afternoon to superintend the despatch of a flag of truce, we understand considerable cheering was manifested on the part of our soldiers and of the enemy, who probably mistook them for the commissioners. The enemy is evidently pleased at this step we have taken to secure cessation of hostilities, and would welcome peace as joyfully as we.

THE CAT OUT OF THE WALLET.

It seems that the editor of the *Confederate* was in Richmond when our Commissioners were there, and was admitted "behind the scenes," without having any secresy imposed upon him, and consequently he makes the following important revelations:

Messrs. Pool, Carter, Person and Hall appeared in Richmond while we were there, as Commissioners sent by the Legislature of this State for the purpose of conference, &c. It was very gratifying to us to mark the hospitable and distinguished consideration shown to the State, through her Legislative Representatives. The gentlemen were admitted to an immediate and protracted interview with President Davis, who, notwithstanding that he was suffering from a very severe attack of neuralgia, at once accorded a reception to our delegation. The matters of conference were, we presume, confidential, but we are enabled to say, that the President was frank, unreserved and confiding; that he presented to the Commissioners a full history of his policy as connected with peace negotiations, and that, the interview resulted agreeably and usefully. After passing from the audience with President Davis, the delegation were presented to the ladies of the Mansion and were entertained with refreshing hospitalities. The Legislature of Virginia, both Houses, extended to the Commissioners of North Carolina, privileged seats upon the floor of their respective bodies, and the Governor of the Commonwealth entertained them at breakfast. Important conferences, we understand, took place between the delegation and our Congressional representation, all of which, we presume, will be before the public by the report of the gentlemen themselves.

One thing we are sure was prominent with all men: *that no State should desert her sisters*, or enter upon the mad project *of separate State action*. We await the report of our Commissioners with satisfaction, because from what we observed, we feel assured, that their visit to Richmond and their conferences there, were gratifying to all engaged; and we have great confidence that good will result from this action of the Legislature.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—The enemy demonstrated heavily on our right to-day. Our pickets in Gen. Gordon's front were driven in early this morning and a portion of the enemy's force reached the Vaughan road and crossed Hatcher's Run. Some skirmishing has occurred, but there has been no engagement as yet. The object of this movement is not yet developed. The enemy's trains have been running incessantly for the last two nights, supposed to be carrying troops. From seven to eleven o'clock last night the heaviest cannonading that has occurred for weeks took place on our left, caused by the enemy shelling our Chesterfield works. No casualties on our side.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5.—The New York "World" of the 31st occupies a page with the proceedings and speeches of the Board of Supervisors relative to the approaching draft, that city's quota having been increased from four to twenty-one thousand. Several Supervisors intimated that another riot was inevitable if the draft was enforced. The "World" says we council the people of this city to restrain their indignation, although we are well aware that they are intensely excited. The draft takes place on the 16th.

Another committee will be sent to Washington to urge a reduction of the quota.

Return of our Commissioners.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5.—Our Commissioners returned from Fortress Monroe last night. They had an interview with Lincoln and Seward and were informed substantially that peace could only be attained by unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that the slavery question had been disposed of by the action of the Federal Congress adopting the proposed amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery in the United States.

It is understood that an official statement from our Commissioners will be laid before Congress to-morrow.

WHAT THE CHARLESTON MERCURY THINKS OF THE PEACE RUMORS.

In reference to peace rumors the *Mercury* of the 2nd discourses thus:

The "reliable gentleman" has now taken up lodgings in Charleston, and can be seen any day upon the street with his mouth wide open, and his tongue going like the clapper of a town bell. Yesterday his oracles were a little more cheerfull than those of the day before. To amuse our readers, we will give his last on the "Peace Commission." We will do him the credit to say that his information, as related to us, seems to come pretty straight, and from high sources.

That gentleman says that Mr. Blair states semi-officially that the Lincoln Government is willing to make the following terms: Reunion, with the institution of slavery preserved upon the same basis as before the war—provided, 1st. That slaves who have run away and are within their lines cannot be returned to their masters. 2d. That slavery shall not extend into the Territories. Further, that we are to arrange our national debt, etc., to suit ourselves.

On the other hand Mr. Reliable reports—that the proposition so far as reunion is concerned, was rejected by Mr. Davis, and that the Commissioners appointed are to confer with the enemy on the following basis: 1st Recognition of our independence. 2d. The integrity of the slave institution 3d. Reciprocity treaties of offence and defence, on the Monroe doctrine. 4th.—Commercial treaties placing the powers on pretty much the same commercial footing as before the war.

We will say to our readers that we give some little credence to the existence of these propositions, in the main.

It is for every one to judge for themselves, what probability there is for an harmonious result. We have little hope ourselves of any proposition being accepted by the Yankees short of reunion. Others think differently. To accept of the terms offered by Mr. Blair will be to admit our defeat, and all of our blood poured out for worse than nothing On the other hand to reject it, is to enter upon a new theatre of war, for life or for death. If Congress will perform its duties fearlessly, and without a moment's hesitation, even to the impeachment of Mr. Davis, if need be—and cease to play Eunuchs at his door—reform the Government from turret to foundation-stone—and the States will stand firm on the slavery platform—we may continue the struggle, and reasonably hope to succeed—not otherwise.

Let us brace ourselves then to the task.

It is positively asserted that the House of Representatives has refused to pass the bill to suspend the writ *habeas corpus*.

Gen. Beauregard has arrived in Augusta and taken command of military affairs.

MARRIED.

At LaGrange, Tenn., on the evening of December 25th, 1864, by Rev. James J. Vaulx, DR. WILLIAM D. SOMERS, Assistant Surgeon P A C S, to Miss MARIA H. EWELL, youngest daughter of Mrs. Emily M., and the late James B. Ewell, Esq., formerly of Prince William county, Virginia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE LYNN ADAMS, Esq. as a Candidate for the office of County Trustee for Wake county.

If elected he will endeavor to attend faithfully to the duties of the office. Feb 7-td

Office North Carolina Railroad Co.,
Company's Shops, N. C., Jan 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8, OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of February 1865, in Confederate Treasury notes, or in the six per cent. non taxable bonds at Government rate ($135) at the option of the Company.

F. A. STAGG,
Jan 3-d1w Secretary and Auditor.

LOST OR STOLEN.

LOST OR STOLEN FROM A GENTLEMAN AT Yarborough's Hotel, $1230 in Coupons of N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds, among which is only one $30 Coupon, and nearly or quite all are payable Sept., 1864. Two of them belong to Bonds No. 1715 and 1716.

Any person delivering the same to the Progress Office will receive $100 reward. Feb 6-3t

Thirty cents for Rags.—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegram, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.